



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Late Movement of the Army of the Potomac.

Our dispatches to-day inform us that the movement of Gen. Burnside to the north side of the Rappahannock was determined upon in consequence of the certainty of the immense sacrifice of life necessary in order to drive the enemy from his strong position. The recrossing of the river was effected very skillfully and successfully, without loss, and without the knowledge of the enemy until it was effected.

The movement was undoubtedly made for good reasons, as it was unanimously recommended by the corps commanders, and we presume it is the design of the commander to operate against the enemy from other directions.

The friends of Gen. McClellan, who are pleased that the army should be compelled to make this retrograde movement, ought to remember that when their favorite "changed his base," they regarded it as equal to a victory, although the young Napoleon lost a third of his army in the operation. They must acknowledge that the present change cost less than McClellan's, and was executed under the guns of the enemy, who were totally ignorant of what was going on, and therefore was a more brilliant exhibition of "strategy."

The Cost of the War.

According to Mr. Chase's official report the war cost the nation \$437,042,976, for the year ending the 30th of June last. During the financial year ending June 30th, 1863, it will cost \$829,537,333, making a total of about \$1,300,000,000.

These are large figures, but the sum per head of the population is one-third less than the amount imposed by the debt of Great Britain.

The amount needed for 1863 is all provided for by loans, treasury notes, taxes, etc., except an anticipated deficit of \$200,000,000. To provide this, Mr. Chase proposes to sell 7.30 bonds, convertible into long bonds, after three years. Mr. Stevens, the chairman of committee of ways and means in the house, proposes to issue that amount in treasury notes, coupled with the compulsory withdrawal from circulation of all bank notes in excess of one-half of the capital of the bank which issues them. When the \$200,000,000 is "used up," Mr. Stevens proposes to sell twenty years' bonds at whatever price they will bring.

We are inclined to believe that the people would prefer to see all bank notes driven out of circulation and treasury notes take their place, as a permanent policy. It would save the interest on \$500,000,000, and give us a better currency than bank notes.

STRAWNS.—In the Washington Star's congressional proceedings of Dec. 11th, is the following:

Mr. Yeaman, of Kentucky, offered the following, which were laid on the table by a vote of 91 to 65:

Resolved by the house of representatives and the senate concurring, That the proclamation of the President, of the 22d September, 1862, is not warranted by the constitution.

Resolved, That the policy of emancipation, as indicated in the proclamation, is not calculated to hasten the restoration of peace, and is not well chosen as a war measure, and an assumption of power dangerous to the rights of citizens and the perpetuity of free government.

And among the news items of the same paper, as follows:

DINNER TO GEN. MCCLELLAN.—Hon. S. S. Cox, representative from Ohio, yesterday gave a dinner at Willard's to Gen. McClellan and a delegation of gentlemen who are now here from Kentucky. In the course of the sitting, the memory of the late Gen. James Jackson, of Kentucky, was toasted, which was responded to by Gen. J. A. S. successor in congress, Hon. Mr. Yeaman, who, in turn, toasted Gen. McClellan.

Comment: "Birds of a feather flock together."

THE DRAFT IN CONNECTICUT.—According to the statements of Gov. Buckingham's message to the legislature, the draft has proved a great failure in that state. Of the 1212 men drafted in the different towns, only 76 principals and 142 substitutes have been mustered into the service of the United States. Of the remainder, 81 deserted after reporting at camp, 623 have been exempted by surgeons and selectmen, 166 were unaccounted for on the 13th inst., 10 had previously volunteered, and 34 were not subjects of military duty.

Tax Commissioner Boutwell has decided, in a case in New York, that when a dealer or manufacturer removes his business from one building to another he must take out a new license. This decision is commented upon as rather queer.

NATIONAL ARSENALS IN THE WEST.—Gen. Buckingham has made an official report to the secretary of the navy, recommending Indianapolis, Rock Island and Columbus for national arsenals in the west.

MORE SHINPLASTERS.—The city government of New York have agreed to issue shinplasters to represent the sum of three millions of dollars.

The Bombardment of Fredericksburg.

Correspondence of the New York Herald.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 11. To-day has witnessed one of those rare, grand spectacles of war—the bombardment of a city. For days the attack had been looked for, with feverish anxiety, and with each successive evening the morning was prophesied as the inaugural occasion of the much-talked-of winter campaign, but books slipped by, and yet we rested in our camp, while all along the ridges just across the river, batteries nightly sprang from the earth, as if by magic, and the increasing smoke of the enemy's camp fires wrapped hill and valley in undistinguishable gloom. Wild, exciting rumors were greedily accepted for facts, and a thousand statements, as ridiculous as they were contradictory, flew like wildfire from camp to camp.

Throughout the week there had been indications that the crisis was rapidly approaching, and each night the troops retired at tattoo, fully confident that the roar of artillery would be their reveille.

Last evening, at sundown, the movement commenced. Batteries hastened to the front, wagon-trains were removed from the vicinity of the anticipated battle, the ponderous pontoons joined the current hurrying riverward, and night closed upon us bright and beautiful, with our pulses throbbing quick with eager expectations. Artillery never seemed to rumble so noisily before, and the sharp cluck of the iron axes echoed far and near, as if in league with the enemy. Down by the river everything was as quiet as a grave. Our pickets, composed of the 1st Pennsylvania regiment, sat listlessly about their campfires, watching the rebel sentries and crumpling back. The river swept smoothly by, placid as the sky above, and just over there, so close almost wished to tell them of their error, stood the rebel sentries, while a soothing movement of rushing waters in the rapids up stream swelled softly down the valley. From the thresholds of the city the sharp yell of curs rang now and then discordantly upon the ear, but with the batteries in position the cause of their outcry would be removed, and silence again settle down upon the town, broken only by the tones of the town clock tolling the midnight hours. And so the time slipped along. The moon climbed higher up, and the falling dew whitened like frost upon our ponches, while the horses, restless in the chill night air, moved to and fro uneasily in their harness.

At two o'clock our pickets were withdrawn, and at three the pontoon train drove down to the water. Lumber was noiselessly piled on the ground, and the huge boats slipped out from their trucks. There was a splashing in the river, a dark pathway lengthened out upon the silver surface, shadows lit here and there along its track, the lusty blows of hammers re-echoed from side to side. And yet no sound came from the enemy. "Have they evacuated the place?" "Are we not to fight here after all?" was asked. Suddenly, crack! crack! crack! from a hundred muskets, tolls us the ball is opened. A cry of pain comes up the bank from the gallant engineers, mules dash off, with pontoons thundering after across the pier; the musketry grows louder and the whizz of bullets more frequent; frightened teamsters fling, panic-stricken, and the artillery horses plunge at the caissons. Suddenly, boom! goes a gun—another and another, until thirty pieces are pouring shot and shell upon the devoted city. Graham, who did so gloriously at Antietam; Kirby, with Ricketts' old Bull Run battery; Miller, Durall, Tyler, Smith, Hazard, Kinsey and Dickson, all join in the uproar, and musketry is lost to the ear in the mighty roar that re-echoes again and again from hill to hill. Gradually the fire slackens, and the engineers again attempt the completion of the bridge, but in vain; and after a third trial they fall back, bearing in their arms their wounded, dead and dying.

"It was designed to lay down two bridges at once, one at the lower end the other at the upper end of the city. The enemy, posted in the houses and cellars, upon the roof of the river, were safe from our infantry, and maintained a continuous fire. Our fantasy returned the fire spiritedly, but, finding it impossible to drive the rebels from their cover, finally withdrew, leaving the disposition of the enemy to our artillery."

By this time it was sunrise. The engineers (50th New York) and the 57th and 66th New York regiments had suffered heavily, and the wounded soon began to crowd the floors of the Lacy House. Other regiments had also suffered, though much less, and the surgeons soon had work enough.

About eight o'clock the artillery fire ceased. The fog was so dense that objects were invisible one hundred yards from the guns. Fredericksburg was as silent as before. Again the engineers advanced, and again the enemy drove them back; orders gallop to the different batteries with instructions; messages orders from Aquia a special train with solid shot; and again the thunder breaks out anew. For a time the roar is indistinguishable. The city from its walls of brick hurls back a thousand echoes, which beat up against the Falmouth bluff, roll back again beyond the town, and then from the distant hills once more swell over to us, as though the rebel rear sentries. At Gen. Sumner's headquarters, half a mile distant, it becomes difficult to converse in a low tone, while at the batteries orders must be signaled. By and by the firing ceases, and one is almost awestricken with the profound silence. The mist still clings to the river, the sun struggles up red and fiery, and the air is suffocating with the odor of gunpowder. Presently the bank of fog begins to lift a little, the glistering roofs gleam faintly through the veil, then the sunbeams scatter the clouds that intervene, and Fredericksburg, utterly desolate, stands out before. A huge column of dense black smoke towers like a monument above the livid flames that leap and hiss and crackle, licking up the snow upon the roofs with lambent tongues, and stretching like a giant. The guns renew their roar, and we see the solid shot plunge through the masonry as though it were pasteboard; and other buildings are fired, and the infernal sound of houses are in flames, while now and then a house is seen to be a pile of ruins. A less number have been fired than was anticipated; but the damage done by solid shot is terrible, and will require years to repair. Among the sufferers is Mr. Garland, a loyal refugee, who witnessed the bombardment from the headquarters of Gen. Sumner, of whose staff his son is a member. The residence of Mr. Slaughter, father of the mayor, Dr. Wallace's, Mrs. May's and Timberlake's auction and commission store, are among the buildings burned. An English engraving conspicuously from one of the houses; which, fortunately for the inmates, was less exposed to our fire. Females could be seen darting through the streets, negroes carrying furniture from burning houses, and now and then a rebel hiding from our bidding place to another. Our artillery would drive the enemy from their cover upon the bank of the river; but when compelled to cease, in order not to endanger the lives of the regiments, the rebels would immediately steal back and pick off our men with the rifle.

From the New York Times Correspondence.

During the thick of the bombardment, a fresh attempt had been made to complete the bridge. It failed, and evidently nothing could be done till a party could be thrown over to clean out the rebels and cover the bridge head. For this mission Gen.

Burnside called for volunteers, and Col. Hall, of Fort Sumter fame, immediately responded that he had a brigade that would do the business. Accordingly, the seventh Michigan and nineteenth Massachusetts, two small regiments, numbering all about four hundred men, were selected for the purpose.

The plan was that they should take the pontoon boats of the first bridge, of which there were ten lying on the bank of the river, waiting to be added to the half-finished bridge; cross over in them, and landing, drive out the rebels.

Nothing could be more admirable or more gallant than the execution of this daring feat. Rushing down the steep banks of the river, the party found temporary shelter behind the pontoon boats lying scattered on the bank, and behind the piles of planking destined for the covering of the bridge, behind rocks, etc. In this situation they acted some fifteen or twenty minutes as sharpshooters, they and the rebels observing each other. In the meantime new and vigorous artillery firing was commenced on our part, and just as soon as this was fully developed, the 7th Michigan rushed from their crouching places, rushed for the pontoon boats and pushing them into the water, rapidly filled them with twenty-five or thirty each.

The first boat pushes off. Now, if ever is the rebels' opportunity. Crack! Crack! Crack! from fifty lurking places; go! rebel rifles as the gallant fellows, who, stooping low in the boat, seek to avoid the fire. The murderous work was well done. Lustily, however, pull the oarsmen, and presently, having passed the middle of the stream, the boat and its gallant freight come under cover of the opposite bluffs.

Another and another boat follows. Now is their opportunity. Nothing could be more amusing, in its way, than the result. Instantly they saw a new train of affairs. The rebels pop up by the hundred, like so many rats, from every cellar, rifle-pit and stone wall, and scamp off up the streets of the town. With all their fleetness, however, many of them were much too slow. With incredible rapidity the Michigan and Massachusetts boys rushed up the hill, making a rush for the lurking places occupied by the rebels, and gaining them, each man capturing his two or three prisoners. The pontoon boats on their return trip took over more than a hundred of these fellows.

You can imagine with what intense interest the crossing of the first boat-load of our men was watched by the numerous spectators on the shore, and with what enthusiastic shouts their landing on the opposite side was greeted. It was an authentic piece of human heroism, which moves men as nothing else can. The problem was solved. This dash of bravery had done what scores of batteries and tons of neutral had failed to accomplish.

The party once across, and the rebels cleaned out, it took the engineers but a brief period to complete the bridge. They laid hold with a will, plunging waist-deep into the water, and working as men who are under inspiration. In less than half an hour the bridge was completed, and the head of the column of the right grand division, consisting of Gen. Howard's command, was moving upon it over the Rappahannock. A feeble attempt from the rebel batteries was made to shell the troops in crossing, but it failed completely.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Official Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

New York, Dec. 16.

A special from Washington to the Commercial Advertiser, dated 15th, says, if our arms are crowned with victory before Fredericksburg it will ensure the appointment of Judge Holt, as the successor of Mr. Smith, secretary of the interior. Should any mishaps occur, it may lead to a reconstruction of the cabinet and a recall of Gen. McClellan to the command. Already we have many speculations and rumors on the subject, but like everything else the war news is to decide it. Meanwhile, most every one is excited, feverish and impatient.

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FALMOUTH, Dec. 17.

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The latest news from Mexico indicates that the Catholic clergy will co-operate with the French.

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The Draft in Manitowoc County.

Extensive frauds in exempting men from draft have been discovered in Manitowoc county. The Governor has directed the examination to be repeated by surgeons appointed for that purpose. Adjutant Gaylord has issued the following order in relation thereto:

It appearing that gross injustice was done by the manner in which the surgical examinations of the militia from Manitowoc county was conducted, it is ordered:

1st. That all certificates issued by Dr. Schenck be declared void, and that a new examination of the enrolled militia of said county be made.

2d. Dr. Schenck's authority having been revoked, Dr. Blood and Simon have been appointed examining surgeons for Manitowoc county.

3d. Captain Alfred Marschner is appointed draft commissioner, vice Vilas resigned, and will give due notice in the county of the time for medical examinations and the hearing of claims for exemption, disregarding all exemptions heretofore made upon Dr. Schenck's certificates.

NAPOLEON AND SIDELL.—A London correspondent of the Washington Chronicle says:

"It is said that the Emperor Napoleon actually did receive Mr. Sidell at Campagne, viz: bowed to him, said it was a fine day, hoped he liked Paris, asked him how long he intended remaining in it, and then bowed him out. Mr. Sidell's southern antipathies would have been painfully excited had he known that on the same day Madame Gellard, who is coal black, and the wife of the negro president of Haiti, was graciously received by the Emperor as well as by the Empress. Madame Gellard has been in Paris for the last two years, having brought her children over for the benefit of a good European education. She lives in handsome style, but is of a very retired manner, not going at all into company, except to the private parties at the Tuilleries, where Mrs. Sidell never can have a chance of being received. The Empress was very fond of her. She has just returned to Haiti."

THE RIGHTS OF WAR.—The following extract from a letter of Washington to Gov. Trumbull, written November, 1775, shows the views entertained of the proper way of dealing with traitors in a time of public danger:

As it is now very apparent that we have nothing to depend upon in the present contest but our own strength, care, firmness and union, should not the same measures be adopted in your and every other government on the continent? Would it not be prudent to seize on those Tories who have been, are, and that we know will be, active against us? Why should persons who are putting upon the vitals of their country be suffered to skulk at large, whilst we know they will do us every mischief in their power? These, sir, are points I beg leave to submit to your serious consideration.

DOWN THE RIVER TO NEW ORLEANS.—Capt. Shelby, of the steamer Jennie Deans, informed us this afternoon that he and Capt. Main had received orders to proceed to St. Louis with all possible dispatch, and that both boats would leave to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock. They are intended as a part of the transport fleet in the grand expedition to New Orleans. All the steamboats in St. Louis, including the Louisiana and the Vernon, the Northern Line boats, the Alton, and in short, everything in the shape of a good sailing steamboat, had been pressed into the government service for the expedition, a number of which had already left.

This appears as if something was about to be done towards opening the Mississippi—but no sooner than it should have been. A little energy and good sense connected with the wish on the part of the administration, could have accomplished the same thing last spring. But better late than never. Ho! for New Orleans! Quincy Herald, Dec. 15.

It is related by the Springfield (Mass.) Republican that one night last week private Hodgkinson, of the 36th Massachusetts regiment, upon entering a car on the way from New York eastward found all the seats occupied. He was preparing to sit on his knapsack, when a gentleman came and urged him to take his seat, saying he could not sit comfortably while a soldier was without one. Hodgkinson finally accepted the seat. Soon after the adjoining seat became vacant, which the friendly gentleman took, and chatted with the soldier until the cars arrived at Providence, Rhode Island, where he left, after giving his cordial good wishes to the soldier. The gentleman, when asked for his address, modestly gave it as Mr. Sprague. He was Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island.

A FLEET AFTER THE ALABAMA.—It is not worth while to conceal the fact that a whole fleet of steamers are after the Alabama. The Vanderbilt steamer yesterday from New York, and the fleet of any kind of fair chances of falling in with the pirate on the way. She is supposed to meet there two United States steam men-of-war, detached from a foreign squadron and the three will then take a difficult course. The names of the steamers cannot be given. At the Brooklyn navy yard at present there are two splendid regular navy steam frigates, and one "ten knot steamer," which will be off in a few days.

At Boston another fast steamer is ready to leave. One left Philadelphia on Thursday, another started from Portsmouth, N. H., on Monday, and five have taken their departure from this and other ports within a few days. Of them all, however, only one, the Stettin, prize steamer, built, expressly to run the blockade, and subsequently captured by our ships, is probably fast enough to catch the Alabama. N. Y. Tribune, 12th.

A carefully taken census of the city of Chicago, just completed, shows that our population during the past two years has increased 27,768! In 1860 it was 109,262. Now it is 137,030. We have been aware that the influx of population to Chicago has been very rapid since the commencement of the war, but these figures astonish us.—Chicago Journal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Buckwheat Wanted!

A large Mill, 300 bushels. A liberal price will be paid for the same. Apply to H. H. HANCOCK & SUTHERLAND, delidaw.

AN ORDINANCE.

Enacted on Ordinance to establish a Market Place within the city of Janesville, for sale of Grain, Dressed Hogs and Hides.

That the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Janesville, do hereby Ordinance, That the portion of Franklin street, in the first ward in said city, lying between West Milwaukee street and Third street, and all that part of Milwaukee street and Second street, be and the same is hereby established as, and declared to be market places for the sale of grain, dressed hogs and hides, and no grain, dressed hogs or hides brought within said city for sale or exchange shall be sold or exchanged for a cash or credit within said city except at some depot, grain warehouse or mill.

Sec. 2. And every person who shall offer for sale or exchange within said city contrary to section one of this ordinance shall forfeit and pay to said city the sum of five dollars for every such violation.—Passed December 11th, 1863.

Attest, J. B. WHEELER, Mayor.

Attest, ANDREW BOSS, Jr., City Clerk.

TO-DAY'S REPORT.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

New York, Dec. 17.

The morning papers are filled with detailed accounts of Saturday's fighting of too excluded a nature for telegraphing. They contain no real news, but comprise merely incidents relating to the affair.

The Times gives the following account of the withdrawal of our troops from Fredericksburg. It says the movement commenced at dark Monday night. All sick and wounded were removed during the day to the hospital tents on this side. Burnside inspected the position of the troops in the afternoon and general activity indicated that another battle was imminent. Surgeons were ordered to be in readiness to care for a large number of additional wounded. The withdrawal of our forces, however, was determined on at a council of all the corps commanders during the day. The undertaking was regarded as perilous, but if successful would rescue the army from another battle, which would accomplish little except the destruction of valuable lives.

Our troops had received no intimation of a retreat, and had laid down on their arms for the night. When the order was given to fall in, the troops supposed it was for a night assault on the enemy's works, and were not unduly excited when they found themselves on the pontoons crossing the stream.

The bridges were covered with earth to deaden the sound of retreat. High wind and darkness prevented the rebels from hearing or seeing our movements. Franklin's division moved as soon as it was dark, also Sumner's and Hooker's from under the very guns of the enemy. Many officers and soldiers expressed great regret saying they preferred dying in front of the rebel batteries. Very few wounded were left on the field. Two brigades occupy the town as advanced pickets, and our artillery will co-operate in keeping possession of the town. Our heavy guns opened on the rebel batteries, Tuesday morning, eliciting little response.

The Times' correspondent thus describes the rebels' position: Our forces were expected to storm and take these, a bare plateau of a third of a mile, which the storming party will have to cross, in doing which they will be exposed to a fire first from the enemy's sharpshooters posted behind a stone wall running along the base of the ridge, double rifle-pits on the rise of the crest, heavy batteries behind strong field works that stand at the top of the hill, a powerful infantry force now lying concealed behind these, of a plunging fire from batteries on the lower range of a double ending fire from cannon to the left of them. Sebastopol was not half so strong.

The Times' account of the battle shows that Hooker's grand division was on this side of the river until four o'clock. Gen. Hooker, who had not yet been across the river, proceeded over, remarking to a friend that he was "going to put this thing through in half an hour." Prodigious volleys of musketry announce that Hooker's, with the reserve, is engaged. This last assaulting column consisted of the divisions of Humphrey, Mark Howard, Getty and Sykes. They had, however, hardly got fairly engaged before the sun went down, and night closed around the combatants.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

New York, Dec. 17.

Flour 65c better, and in fair demand, at 6,150,635 for extra state, and 6,750,680 for it. 11. Ohio. Wheat 1c better, and in good demand, at 1,214,30 for Chicago spring; 1,261,31 for Milwaukee club; 1,104,11 for red winter. Corn a shade firmer, at 568,673.

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HOLIDAYS COMING!

SANTA CLAUS ON THE MOVE.

Has the best assortment of

Elegant Books, Cheap Books, Juvenile Books, Toy Books, Games, &c.,

at the

Janesville Literary Emporium,

(Corner Store) ever exhibited in Janesville. So

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS

no stock in Janesville can

BEGIN TO COMPARE WITH OURS,

either in number or style.

Received this Morning,

a large invoice of

HOLIDAY BOOKS,

published by the Church Book Society. Call soon if

you want your choice.

December 17th, 1863.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

Rich and Valuable

Holiday Presents!

at the

Best Bookstore

SUTHERLAND & RIDER.

FAMILY and Pocket Bibles, Hymn, Church Service

and Prayer Books, Webster's Unabridged Dic-

tionary, Photographic Albums, Portfolios,

Books, Stationery, and all the latest and

stands, Annals, Posters, Books,

with a great variety of

BOOKS FOR THE YOUTHFUL.

If you want to get a

Rich and Cheap Present

be sure and call at the

Second Store on the Corner,

JACKMAN & SMITH'S BLOCK.

delidaw SUTHERLAND & RIDER.

GREAT AND GLORIOUS NEWS.

Sixth Arrival of Merchandise

at

MOKEY & BROS'S

MAMMOTH STORE.

We are now receiving our sixth supply of

FAIL AND WINTER GOODS,

a great portion of which has been purchased by M. F. McKey, of this firm, in the different markets of Europe. Owing to our immense trade in Janesville and our other stores we now have a resident buyer in New York; also Ed. McKey is at present in the city attending to

CITY TAX SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, treasurer of the city of Jacksonville, will sell the following parcels of land, to wit: ...

1882, Winter Arrangement, 1882.

Nov. 17, 1882, G. R. Time Table No. 35. Trains leave Jacksonville as follows: ...

New York Central Railroad.

CONNOR'S Albany with Western & Albany North ...

Illinois Central Railroad.

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 18th, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and ...

NEW YORK & FRIE RAILROAD.

Great Brock Gauge, Double Track and Telegraph Route to ...

NEW YORK BOSTON

And all Eastern Cities.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

ONLY WEEKLY LINE.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Grand Trunk Railway.

Great Western Railway Company's

EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE.

Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Line.

ONLY route to St. Louis, Bloomington, Springfield, ...

Make Your Own Soap!

COLGATE'S TOILET SOAP.

MONETARY ADDITION.

John H. Todd, in new sec 2 town 2 range 12, ...

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MONETARY ADDITION.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

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